

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

[NUMBER 84.

THE REFLECTOR.

SLEEP OF THE RIGHTEOUS DEAD.

They rest in silence and in peace
Beneath the verdant sod ;
They slumber in their blessedness,
And they are watched by God.

Life's busy, ceaseless tumults crowd
The world with griefs and cares :
Yet though the storm be wild and loud,
No care, no grief is theirs.

There is a solitude too deep.
For earthly thoughts to break ;
There's too profound, too dark a sleep,
For mortal power to wake.

Alike to them are joy and gloom,
The midnight and the day ;
The darkness that involves the tomb,
Man may not chase away.

Then let them rest beneath the sod,
In peace and silence rest ;
They are protected by one Gon,
And he shall make them blest.

SLEEP AND DEATH.

The angel of slumber and the angel of death,
Fraternally locked in each other's arms, wandered over the earth.

It was evening : they reclined upon a hill-side, and the habitations of men were not far off ; a sad stillness pervaded the air, and the evening-bell of the village was hushed. Still and silent as is their manner ; the two beneficent Genii of mankind reposed in a mournful embrace—and night came rapidly on.

Then the angel of slumber rose from his mossy couch, and softly scattered from his hand the invisible slumber seeds. The wind of night wafted them to the quiet dwellings of the wearied husbandmen, and forthwith sweet sleep descended upon the inhabitants of the cottages, from the gray-haired sire to the cradled infant. The sick man forgot his pains ; the unhappy his sorrows ; the poor his cares—every eye was closed.

And now, his benign labours being ended, the kind angel of slumber again lay down by the side of his thoughtful brother, and said cheerfully, "When the red morning awakes, then will mankind bless me as their friend and benefactor. Oh ! how sweet it is to do good unseen and in secret ! how delightful is our duty !"

Thus spake the friendly angel of slumber—the angel of death looked upon him with silent sorrow ; and a tear, such as immortals shed, gathered in his large dark eye. "Alas ! said he, "that I cannot, like thyself, rejoice in their gratitude : the earth calls me her enemy and the disturber of her peace."

"My brother !" replied the angel of slumber, "will not the good, when they awaken, own thee as their friend and benefactor, and will they not bless thee ? are we not brothers, and messengers of our father ?"

Thus he spake—the eye of the death-angel sparkled, and he clasped his brother more fondly in his embrace.

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS.

By a calculation ingeniously made it is found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into thirty parts, nineteen are still possessed by Pagans, six by Jews, and two by Mahometans and Christians of the Greek and Eastern Churches, and three by those of the Church of Rome and the Protestant communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taken in its largest latitude, bears no greater proportion to the other religions than five to twenty-five or one to five. If we regard the number of inhabitants on the face of the globe, the proportion of Christians to other religionists is not much greater ; for according to a calculation made in a pamphlet sometime since published in this country, and afterwards republished in London, the inhabitants of the world amount to about 800,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200,000,000 : viz. in Asia, 3,000,000 Africa, 2,000,000; Europe, 177,000,000; America, 18,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 30,000,000; the Papists, 100,000,000; the Jews at 9,000,000. If a generation last thirty years, in that space, 800,000,000 will be born and die ! consequently 73,054 suffer death every day, 3011 every hour, 51 every minute, and awful to relate, nearly 1 every moment.

Christian Calendar.

Whatever motive first incited action, has still greater force to stimulate perseverance ; since he that might have lain still at first in blameless security, cannot afterwards desist but with infamy and reproach. He, whom a doubtful promise of distant good could encourage, to set difficulties at defiance, ought not to remit his vigour, when he has almost obtained his recompence. To faint, or loiter, when only the last efforts are required, is to steer the ship through tempests, and abandon it to the winds in sight of land ; it is to break the ground and scatter the seed, and at last to neglect the harvest.

Nothing is more unmannly than to reflect on any man's profession, sect, or natural infirmity. He who stirs up against himself another's self-love, provokes the strongest passion of human nature.

One asking Diogenes what course he should take to be revenged of his enemies ? "By becoming a good man," answered the philosopher.

THE REPOSITORY.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE NIGHT COACH.

He who has travelled by night, need not be told of the comforts of the mail-coach from the setting to the rising sun ; and even somewhat after this grand event the jaded way-farer does not acknowledge much benefit from the return of his beams.

There is a wonderful display of cheerfulness among the passengers on taking place ; such a bustle with comforters for the neck ; such a perking up of un-stature-looking heads, while they are adjusted, and such sagacity of remark when the affair is accomplished : and the jorking his noddle backwards and forwards to find how it works within its woolen inclosure, seems at length to say, "All's Well," "Devilish sharp evening," is likely enough to be the first observation, if it comes from one under thirty years of age ; but the senators of the coach, the plump round-bellied sexagenarians, hint the chances of a severe winter, with laconic sagacity, which would imply that they are in the secret, but above all, because it is so much cleverer to predict things to come, than dilate on things present. Anybody could do the latter ; but, excepting Joanna Southcote, and Prince Hohenlohe, who, in these days, have we had worth speaking of in the trade of prophesying ? To talk of cold in a coach, operates as certainly on the inmates as producing a general chill.

Generally speaking, no one lets himself out so freely as the sailor. He looks always as if he was brimful—every thing is a matter of novelty to him ; he is as easily excited as a kitten

singing-birds—and attorneys are so little sure of themselves, that they are jealous lest they be supposed something even worse. The clergy would all be bishops ; the bishops would faint if they were suspected to be of the saints ; both classes abhor the idea of a curacy, and no one dislikes the reality of it so much as he who possesses it ; for all these reasons, and to avoid misconception, not a word of the pulpit, and no pretence to a *Divine Legation* while among the ribalds of a mail-coach. A farmer is prudent on the subject of crops, unless the receipt for his last rent is in his pocket ; and the grain pedlars at Mark-Lane might be guessed at, by their shyness about the late averages.

Generally speaking, no one lets himself out so freely as the sailor. He looks always as if he was brimful—every thing is a matter of novelty to him ; he is as easily excited as a kitten with a straw or a dangling thread. You may discover him (if he does not make the disclosure himself) by his ill-brushed coat, and his hat turned up on all sides like a polygon. He is restless and watchful to learn the *trim of the vessel*, and if he has reached the rank of master, betrays some anxiety to take the management. I travelled once from Chatham with one of this class ; not a word broke from him, though he was eager and busy, now looking to this side, now to that, as if it was a dark and gusty night in the Chops of the Channel. We were more than once interrupted by one of those huge wagons which show with Majesty the privilege of eight horses. He seemed to shrink under its huge bulk, and, as it passed us, and threw a deep cloud around us, to crouch into his corner, to keep his frail bark from foundering ; but all his animation revived with a long line of carts, which nearly blocked up the road, and maintained a running fire with the coachman ; here he was again himself, amid this flotilla of cock-boats ; Gulliver himself never looked more manfully when dragging the navy of Lilliput after him. Broadside after broadside did he pour among them, in all the variety of objunction and execration familiar in the gun-room ; and, as we passed these *land pirates* as he called them, threw himself back on his seat, and wound up his notions of discipline and legislation, by growling through his teeth "by the Lord there should be a law to shoot these fellows ! By and by conversation slackens in the coach—observations are seldom made, and answers less frequently, and less fully given ; and if one, more adventurous than the rest, will, in spite of all these indications continue to prate, he is at length rewarded with the chilling monosyllables, Yes, and No, to all his inquiries, uttered in a tone which needs no commentary on its meaning. I could never learn why people are so jealous of their appearance when sleeping ; but you may always notice that a drowsy man, before he finally drops into the arms of Morpheus, peeps every now and then about him to watch the effect of it on the company ; and if he discovers sly winks, or the remains of a smile lurking about the mouth of his fellow-travellers, adieu to a nap for that evening. He sits as much on the alert against such frailty of his nature, as if a cask of gunpowder was beneath him, and tasks his ingenuity to ascertain from the shreds and patches of the remarks of those about him, whether he had any share of the subject. I never heard one acknowledge that they snored in sleep ; it is as stoutly denied as any of the deadly sins. A man might own it to his confessor, or admit it on the rack, but nothing short of either predicament could force the odious charge upon him, and yet the practice rests on good authority. I have heard a grave judge charged with it, who warmly rebutted the allegation, but plead guilty to the minor offence of sleeping ; "but then," he added, "I always waken at the most interesting part of the evidence." And, if to sleep be a proof of good conscience, how delightful must it be to a pious divine to hear low grunts like the jerkins of a bassoon, breaking from some corner of his church, which must satisfy him that he has at least one saint within its walls.

At length, as night advances, all is hushed within the coach, and not a word to interrupt that silence, but a proposition "to shift legs" with your opposite neighbour, made with as little waste of speech as possible ; or if it is your misfortune to be so plighted, you may be on one side importuned for more air from the window, on the other for less, without any regard to your own asthma or lumbago. In this situation I have sat and watched the appearances of things around me : the harsh accents of the driver occasionally fall heavily on the ear, when unbroken by other sounds. You hear an outside passenger ask the hour, which marks their slow progress, "to him that watcheth," or impatiently thumping with his feet, which speaks as plainly as a thermometer, of the coldness of the night wind. I have strained my eyes through the dim glasses to catch the milestones as we passed, and have tasked my imagination still harder, to ascertain the realities of objects to which darkness and drowsiness had lent unreal forms and fantastic resemblances.

I have been delighted to yield myself up to these "thick-coming fancies," which transform the hedges into walls flanked with towers, and bristling with artillery ; while the same romance of feelings, converts, with equal facility, the post-house into the castle with its gates and

portcullis. If, after the witching hour of night, any reasonable person can doubt that a bed is the fit and proper place to wait the coming of daylight, he is cured of such heresies by seeing the reluctance of the jaded horses who "go the next stage," to leave their resting-places, their heads bent down, their eyes half-closed, and their ears crooping ; in short, a quadruped image of despair. The impatience and alacrity of the last driver to quit his charge is contrasted by the tardiness with which the new-one assumes it ; his cautious examination of the harnessing, and peevishness of manner, I have sometimes thought was but a *touch of the sulks*, on leaving his bed. John has nothing of the knight-errant about him, and no particular relish for nocturnal adventures. In the meanwhile, the officious hostler, bustling about, now fastens a buckle, or undoes a strap, and pours his ready tale into the ear of the dismounted coachman, who listens to this oracle of the manger, while he gives, like a Sunday paper, a summary of the news since his last departure. By this time all the *outsides* are snug *inside* of the bar, where a light yet glimmers ; and their angry call may be heard, while they fret their short minutes, till supplied with cigars, or the less ambiguous refreshment of a glass of hot brandy.

I could paint the appearance of the night-waiter, even though I had a pencil of less precision than Hogarth's : the strange expression of a countenance, in which, strictly speaking, there is no expression : his eyes half-closed, as if the other portion of his optics was enough for the duty : and his breeches unbuttoned at the knees, leaving it a matter of doubt whether this economy of labour had most to do with his quitting bed, or dropping back into it again. I always wonder what can make people sleep, when I am not inclined to indulge that weakness myself ; in other words, when it is not in my power, I sit with cat-like patience watching the dormice who slumber round me ; the morning rays seem more than usually slow, one might think that some accident had befallen them, that they were so long of coming forward. At first there is scarcely enough to illuminate the whole of our neighbours' visages ; perhaps a nose and an eye, probably neither very good of their kind, come into view, and these are served up in strong perspective. It must be a good face indeed, that can stand this piecemeal display of its parts. Chins that had been smoothed with more than wonted rigour, to anticipate the toilette of a second day, spite of all this care, are now rough, and perhaps grisly ; neckcloths deranged and rumpled ; and if a female traveller has had the misfortune to pass the night with you, the very *squalor carceris* seems to sit on her haggard cheek. The events of yesterday appear as if they had been pushed back a week in your recollections. A land-journey to the Pole could not have been more tedious than your progress, from first setting out : you are not very sure if you are really in good earnest awake, or ingeniously suspect that the birds, while they prune their wings, and thrill their feeble notes on the first blush of morning, are but chirping through their sleep.

But if the country seems dreary at these unwonted hours, when night and morning struggle for ascendancy, it falls far short of the feeling of desolation which a sleeping town exhibits, when in broad day-light, not a soul is stirring, and every sound is hushed, as if it was the "*City of the Plague*"—when not an animal is seen to move, the honest mastiff still watching at his post, and pug and poodle still slumbering on the hearth-ring, dreaming of their loves and quarrels. The cat alone is seen to rush across the street, like a midnight brawler, seeking to regain his home before his absence be noticed.

But I have now reached the end of my journey, as wearied of it as my readers probably with its description. The coach-door is opened, but for a moment no one rises : they are so closely fixed into each other that it looks as if they could only be raised in a mass, like raisins out of a jar. In short, as Dr. Johnson would perhaps express himself, there is more alacrity than facility of loco-motion. When fairly disengaged from the coach, they creep, about as tenderly on their feet as if they were on their neighbours, and that they had not found out their right trim. They are tedious moments till the bed is ready—

"Long as to him who works for debt the day,
Long as the night to her whose love's away;
Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the bright minor pants for twenty-one."

POPE.
As long, or longer, than either of these alternatives, does it seem till the chambermaid announces all is ready. What can the hussey have been about all this while ? She has had her own sleep, and does not think of those who want it ; but I shall speak to her pretty sharply about this at breakfast. Good night, good reader—my cap is already on my head, and although half asleep, I do not forget that I ought not to remain in good company, when *en dishes*.

A REPÄRTE.—While Napo'eon was yet a subaltern in the army, a Russian officer with much self-sufficiency remarked, "that his country fought for glory, and the French for gain." "You are perfectly right, answered Napo'eon, for every one fights for that which he does not possess."

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

REGENERATION OF THE JEWS.

One of the measures which I (Noah) was confident would grow out of the effort to promote an emigration of the Jews to this country, would be found in the opposition of the several governments of Europe, who though not disposed to afford the blessings of toleration, or the protection of the laws to those persecuted people, were nevertheless, unwilling to lose their active industry, their capital and enterprise.

The first measure necessary to prevent emigration to the banks of the Niagara, was to influence the Rabbis and prominent men against the project, and if possible, to check a disposition which prevails among the Jews in Europe to exchange the evils of slavery and despotism, for the blessings of toleration and rational liberty.

By advices from France, I was apprised that the Minister of the Interior had made a strong representation to the Grand Rabbi, of the necessity of taking such public steps as would check the current of Jewish emigration to this country, and to pronounce the whole scheme as visionary and impracticable. An active correspondence on the same subject had been carried on with the prominent Rabbis in Amsterdam, Vienna and Berlin, the object of which was to repress the curiosity and anxiety every where discernible, to visit this country, or even to permit an examination of the state designated for their reception. Accordingly, in the late French papers, the following letter is published from Mons. De Cologna.

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Paris Journal des Débats*, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his brethren, throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Arrarat, in Grand Island.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir.—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France, (*The Government Paper*), and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the public in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Arrarat, in the United States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupier of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonizing with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetically; he styles himself a judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies the tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exaltation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affairs, and he honours the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioner of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting: 1st, the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah, 2dly, the prophetic text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-establishing the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hirschell and Meldola, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself, thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that he alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any politico-national design is forbidden, as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the Governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo-restorer.

As however justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant,

The Grand Rabbi, DE COLOGNA.

If the projector of the above scheme was a visionary enthusiast—if the unparalleled beautiful part of this state to which the Jews were invited was a "march" and a wilderness—if the whole was considered an idle dream, the respectable writer of the above would have passed it by in silence; but the disposition manifested to visit this country, and the results which might grow out of a practical experiment, rendered it necessary, at the suggestion of government, to take immediate steps to check the tide of emigration; hence the Grand Rabbi speaks of the Jews as "being too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection," to exchange their present condition. The political motives connected with the above letter cannot be misunderstood, and is what I anticipated and referred to in the address of the 15th Sept.

The establishment of a city on Grand Island, and the proclamation referred to, will be an epoch in Jewish history. It has already produced the best effect in Europe, and it will lead to an active emigration on the one side, and to the better treatment to those who think proper to remain in Europe.

I certainly have no disposition to discuss with the venerable Rabbi the "Dogmas," relating to the restoration of the Jews; but there is enough in holy writ to satisfy us that this continent is specially reserved to, and unless the Jews themselves take the lead—unless they break their chains and exercise their own powers of thought and action—unless a love of liberty and a spirit of liberality shall urge them on, they will be eternally without a home, or a country which they dare call their own. God never gave a people liberty without that people were willing to defend their own rights.

My mission, as it is called, is wholly temporal. I have said nothing of this country but what is strictly true; I have promised nothing which I cannot perform; I have dreamt nothing; and shall deceive the Jews in nothing.

The revival of the office of judge was necessary in directing the emigration, and providing for the comfort and protection of those who may embrace the proffered asylum.

There never was a well defined and specific power of appointing Governors and Judges; they assumed the office where they could do good; and Deborah, a female judge, in her splendid epic song of victory, says: "My heart is towards the Governors of Israel, that offered themselves willingly among the people."

A similar letter to the above, will be transmitted from prominent Rabbis in the interests of the several European governments, but they will not prevent the emigration of some industrious families of mechanics

and agriculturists, who are preparing to visit the United States or the colony which is also preparing at Florida.

The attention of the European Jews have, of late, been actively directed towards this country; and when once the current of emigration sets this way, no efforts of the old governments can check it. It is policy, therefore, to pronounce the whole as visionary, and alarm the curious and enterprising, at the prospect of encountering the privations of a wilderness.

These terrors will be displayed by the actual experience.

I feel grateful to my friend the Grand Rabbi, for conceding to me the title of "*a visionary of good intentions*." I am willing to be considered "visionary," and my "good intentions" could never have been doubted; but the result of the experiment will show something of practical utility, or I am mistaken in the character of this country and its institutions. At all events, this opposition at an incipient stage, will do good; it will excite curiosity and promote inquiry, which is all I ask at present.

While I am on this subject, I subjoin a letter I received from Mr. Simon, a converted Jew, or rather a learned man, well known in this city, who joined the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, but has since, for some reason, thought proper to withdraw. It explains the views of a man who is not in the interests of a foreign government, and appears to feel for the situation of his people.

UTICA, Oct. 7, 1825.

Dear Sir—I consider it my duty, as a believer in Divine Revelation, to express the interest which I feel in your patriotic undertaking in behalf of our prostrate and oppressed nation. May you go on in the strength of that God of Israel, neither turning to the right nor left from doing his will.

If you have entered on this great work, with the idea that all will go smoothly, disappointment and discouragement await you; but if you have undertaken it with an eye single to the fulfilment of the Divine Will, and the true interest of Israel, all difficulties shall vanish before you.

If you have entered on this great work, with the idea that all will go smoothly, disappointment and discouragement await you; but if you have undertaken it with an eye single to the fulfilment of the Divine Will, and the true interest of Israel, all difficulties shall vanish before you.

As a veteran in experience, rather than age, permit me to suggest what five years hard buffeting against the prejudices of Jews and Gentiles have taught. Instead of anticipating brilliant success in the first stage, prepare for opposition; for, assuredly, you shall require much patient self-denial, magnanimity, but, above all, strong *faith* in the sure promises of God to bear you up amid that deluge of ridicule, reproach and opposition, which you have to surmount, if you are, indeed, doing the most incipient stage of the Lord's work. Your own familiar friends will call you mad, in having gone out of the beaten track; for, alas! *want of patriotism* is one strong feature of our national degeneracy. Few love the Lord with all their heart, soul, and strength, and their neighbour as themselves. The littleness of self-interest declares the degeneracy of the once noble race. Such characters are ready to worship the rising sun of national glory, but refuse to acknowledge that time of trial, conflict and sacrifice, which must precede it. Those very men who disowned Joseph as a prophet bowed to him as prince. * * * * *

* * * * Neither can you expect to fare well at the hand of the Gentiles, who, with a few enlightened exceptions, are more likely to be offended than pleased at that national movement, which is the preparatory stage to those better times which we look.

I am perfectly satisfied that their first step is delineated strikingly, by the Prophet Ezekiel, as a noise and shaking of dry bones about to be reorganized; after which is given the breath of divine life to regenerate the hearts of all the members of that body. Then shall the house of Judah and Israel, after a separation of 3000 years be united forever; when, with the Lord as their reward, they shall, "with weeping and supplication, seek the Lord their God, and David their King." Israel's restoration is ever associated with *repentance*. Let us all, therefore, on this new era of our nation's history, adopt the language of Daniel, who, although one of the most blameless of men, and most beloved of God, pours forth in prayer, confessions which are surely equally suitable to us.

My path of duty seems clearly pointed out. Having, during the summer, visited and satisfied my mind that the aborigines of this wilderness are none other than our long outcast tribes; to share in, or to alleviate those sufferings which I cannot avert; to comfort them with those precious promises which await them; to own them as brethren; showing them that friendship and affection of which they stand so much in need, determines me to pitch my tent among them. I pray that many of our brethren here may be stirred up to assist you in the noble cause of our national freedom and independence; but should a time come, when you may be left alone, the aid of one who loves his people as his own soul, shall not be wanting to bear with you the burden.

ERASMUS H. SIMON.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

Petitions of Theodore Parker and others of Kittery, to have the laws repealed giving authority to the Supreme Judicial Court to lay out roads; of Selectmen of Dixfield to have the doings of said town made void; of William Sullivan and others for a revision of the law relating to taxes; of William Tozier, a soldier in the late war with G. Britain, praying compensation for a wound received; of the Directors of Canton Point Bridge for a Lottery to aid them in building said Bridge, together with the petition of Phillip Page and others, taken from the files, were severally referred in concurrence.

Mr. Stebbins, from the Committee on the Judiciary on an order directing them to inquire into the expediency of providing that proceedings against towns for deficiency in Highways may be by complaint and not by indictment, reported that such provision is, at this time, inexpedient.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee on an order instructing them to inquire whether any alterations are necessary in the law regulating bail in civil actions, reported that alterations are not, at this time, necessary.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for the payment of the Capital Stock of the Oxford Bank, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passed to be enacted—Resolve authorizing the conveyance of a Gun House in Fryeburg.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolves in favour of Daniel Brown; Resolves authorizing the Governor and Council to appoint Commissioners to examine Banks.

Mr. Stebbins, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred an order to inquire if any alterations are necessary in the 29th section of the law for the relief of poor debtors—also an order to inquire into the expediency of amending the act additional to the poor debtors' act by defining the bonds therein prescribed; also an order to inquire if any alterations are necessary in the law for the relief of poor debtors, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the points mentioned.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee, on the order to inquire what alterations, if any are necessary,

in the laws respecting inhabitancy and the support of the poor, reported that alterations in the principles alluded to are unnecessary.

Mr. Stebbins, from the same Committee, on the order to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Capital Punishments, reported that they were not satisfied of its expediency.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the petition of James Holman and others, with the accompanying papers, was taken from the files and referred.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

The report of the Committee on the York County Court question, which was laid upon the table, was called up by Mr. Scammon, who moved that the report not be accepted. In support of his motion, Mr. Scammon went into a lucid history of the rise and progress of the question, and urged home upon gentlemen the importance of their regarding the voice of the majority of the people of the County of York, who had decidedly expressed their opinion on the subject, in a way, which had been pointed out by the Legislature, and where the voice of the people has been so expressed, the order of notice is done away.

Mr. Green queried as to the propriety of the motion.

Mr. Stebbins made some remarks in support of the motion.

Mr. Holland was in favour of accepting the report of the Committee and giving an order of notice.

The question upon accepting the report being taken, acceptance was refused 9 against to 7 in favour.

Mr. Scammon then moved leave be given to bring in a Bill, which motion was carried.

Petitions of Joseph R. Abbott and others, for a Lottery to enable them to improve the navigation of Kennebec River; of Trustees of North Yarmouth Academy, were severally read and referred.

An order of notice was reported on the petition of John Marble and others; of William F. Gilmore and others.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on exempting the Militia from a poll tax.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

The House resumed the order of the day on the question of passing the order amended yesterday, requesting Judge Preble to favour the House with his opinion and his reasons thereon for the questions submitted by the House to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th inst.; and, after considerable discussion an order was passed in the following words: Ordered, that the Hon. William P. Preble, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, be respectfully requested to favour this House with his opinion and his reasons thereon for the questions submitted by the House to the Justices of said Court on the 11th instant; the question was taken by yeas and nays—and decided thus, Yeas 87—Nays 49.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making alterations in the laws respecting the mode of returning, examining, and ascertaining the votes for representatives in classes; also to inquire what alterations are necessary in the laws relating to the duties of Selectmen in laying out streets and highways; also what further provisions are necessary in the laws defining the duties of Surveyors of Highways.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending "an act to establish a Court of Common Pleas," passed Feb. 4th, 1822.

An order was passed in concurrence with the Senate, instructing the Committee on State Lands to inquire into the expediency of adopting the most proper measures for disposing of timber recently injured by fire on undivided public land.

Resolves finally passed—Respecting plans and papers in Massachusetts, belonging to Maine; authorizing the conveyance of a Gun House in Fryeburg.

Gardner Bridge. The report of the Committee on this subject, directing leave to withdraw, came from the Senate, and after much discussion the question of acceptance was taken by yeas and nays and decided in favour, Yeas 93—Nays 19.

Ordered that the Committee on Finance be directed to deduct from the State Valuation set to the town of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, the sum of \$500.75; being the amount of the valuation of property belonging to Phillips Academy, in Massachusetts, not subject to taxation.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Probate fees, and fixing the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate by law.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

Report on the petition of the town of Belfast, and sundry other petitions and remonstrances respecting a new County on the west side of Penobscot river, granting leave for a bill, came from the Senate accepted for concurrence, and the House concurred.

THE INFERNAL TRADE. A letter from an officer on board the British frigate Maidstone, on the coast of Africa, dated Sept. 12, has the following horrible particulars:—"The French now engross all the trade in slaves. A few days ago we had a long and arduous chase after a large frigate-built corvette ship, which we at last ran along side of. She proved to be the French ship *Orphe*, with a cargo of seven hundred slaves on board, and in a state that would have made your heart ache to have seen. The rascals had nearly all of them chained by the neck, or most of them; the rest by the legs to the deck; and, to add to the horror of the thing, the bolts were riveted, thereby showing it was not the intention of the monsters to let the innocent victims of their cruelty loose, until the end of their voyage. She was bound to Martinique. The between deck was little more than three feet high, and the groans of the poor sufferers almost unmanned me. When I desired them to be released, I thought I should have choked—never were my feelings so much hurt.

I regret exceedingly that there is a likelihood of our losing Mr. Lincoln—although his elevation to the gubernatorial chair of the State of Maine will, no doubt, be gratifying as well as useful to his State. His mind and attainments are such as to qualify him for any station, and his modesty and amiable character must render him popular in whatever condition he may be placed. I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Lincoln for many years, that he has been a member of the House of Representatives; and can say with truth, that there are few men of his age who have made greater advances in knowledge, whose feelings are more correct and honourable; his modesty has, perhaps, made him less conspicuous as a legislator and a debator than his talents and information would have led his friends to anticipate. But his voice will, I think, be found, upon examination, to be marked with sound political wisdom and discretion. His speeches in the House have not been very numerous, but those he has made discover great warmth of heart, and correctness of thinking, though delivered, contrary to his general character, with something of impetuosity and vehemence. Mr. Lincoln has been a useful member of the House, and I am sure he will leave it with the regrets of all who have had the happiness of his acquaintance.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1826.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Portland, Feb. 3, 1826.

DEAR SIR.—Since my last the business of the Legislature has progressed as regularly and rapidly as could probably have been anticipated; though I am of the opinion that the House of Representatives is too large, and the Senate perhaps rather too small for the greatest degree of correctness and despatch in business. The Senate at present appears to be composed, generally speaking, of good, industrious business men; but when it is considered that their number is but twenty, and that it is necessary to have twelve regular Standing Committees, consisting of two Senators each and three Representatives, besides a number of Special Committees; and that it is before these Committees that almost the whole

The Jews.—It will be recollect that we, some months since, published Mr. Noah's Oration and Proclamation to the Jews throughout the world, to assemble on Grand Isle, where "a city of refuge" is to be built for that dispersed and persecuted people. In this day's paper will be found a letter from the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, of France, together with Mr. Noah's remarks on the same.—It appears that some Editors have taken it upon themselves to ridicule Mr. Noah in his attempt to re-assemble the Jews, and consider it as wholly chimerical; an object in which he assumes more than his proper share of offices, and the like. We, however, would be indulged in a difference of opinion, as it respects this subject—we believe the project of Mr. Noah to be highly laudable, and for aught we know, not in the least inconsistent with the Scriptures. To be sure, Mr. Noah styles himself Judge of Israel, &c.; but as we understand him, he assumes no authority to compel the Jews to obey, nor does he mean to be understood as wishing to possess it. We cannot conceive why there should be any harm, at least, in trying to alleviate the situation of some of his countrymen. His remarks, which we conceive to be pertinent, we hope will be perused with attention by our readers.

GARDINER BRIDGE.—THE BRIDGE.—THE BRIDGE AT GARDINER, &c.—We have learnt that there is now a good Bridge across the Kennebec, at Gardiner, just above the Cobbesee Canal; and that the Petitioners for another—Bridge, had leave to bring —— out, or withdraw their petition. The Committee which made the above report, no doubt, did it on the principle, that a Bridge at Gardiner would not be needed after the Dam at Augusta is erected. And should that not be built, it is thought that the river will be wholly filled up with sand, so as to be passable without the aid of a bridge.

PLEASE GIVE CREDIT.—The Editor of the New-England Galaxy has seen fit to copy a piece of poetry from the Oxford Observer, and credits it as "selected from late English Journals." We would not wish to find fault with Mr. Buckingham, but we hardly know whether he meant it for our praise or not. We feel pleased that any thing which originally appears in the Observer, should be copied into the columns of the Galaxy; but as we live in a part of the country where the people are principally democratic, we are afraid that our subscription might suffer in consequence of having it called an English paper—for we dare not, ourselves, even name (Castine) a place which they have held by possession, for fear of giving offence. However, as the Editor of the Galaxy does not exchange papers with us it is possible he is under some mistake respecting it, or he might be looking after his potatoes.—The piece referred to, which appeared in the Galaxy of the 3d instant, is entitled "On accidentally discovering an unknown grave."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

December 31st, 1825.

Mr. BARTON,
Sir.—At the close of the year, when we ought to be prepared to return thanks to our Creator for the numerous blessings he has bestowed on us, it would be well for us to look about and see if we are not, in too many instances, much too thoughtless of the mercies we enjoy—"for God withholds not his hand and supplies the wants of every living creature." Reflections like these are calculated to fill our hearts with gratitude to that Being who is our Father, Benefactor and Friend; and also to draw our attention not only to the many blessings he bestows upon us of public utility, but also of those of private importance. Thinking of these things, led me to make the following calculations, which you will oblige me to publish in your useful and entertaining paper.

Expense of ploughing two acres of rough pasture ground \$15 57
Digging stones and making wall of them \$4 66
Harrowing and digging up the unploughed ground \$3 50
Carting manure on to the ground \$4 00
Harrowing, planting, and hoeing the ground, sowing turnips and harvesting all the crops \$36 93
Total \$64 66
This piece of ground produced as follows, viz.:
21 stacks of Corn stalks, valued at 1s 6d each \$3 59
33 bushels of Corn, at 4s \$22 00
150 small Pumpkins \$5 00
204 1-2 bushels of Potatoes, at 1s 6d \$51 13
27 bushels of Turnips, at 1s 6d \$7 75
1-2 bushel of Beans, at 4s \$3 00
Corn used green \$1 00
Corn butts and husks \$0 50
Total \$85 71
Leaving a balance of net gain of 25 05

Perhaps some may think the Corn is valued too high, but I consider a bushel of good Corn to be worth a day's work.
As the past season has been very dry we may reasonably suppose that our Crops were generally smaller than they would have been had there been plenty of rain. I am of the opinion that most of our land would pay the expenses of cultivation in Crops the first year by being properly attended to. But it is an evil with farmers generally, that they wish to have large farms, whether they are well cultivated or not. A little land properly cultivated, will produce some profit, while a large piece badly cultivated will yield none.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

The following list of counterfeit Bills, which are in circulation, we copy from Conino's Lottery Intelligencer, for the benefit of our friends who may be liable to receive some of them as genuine.

MAINE.—5's Kennecot bank. 1's Portland bank altered.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—5's Franklin bank, of Portsmouth. 3's Coot bank. 1's Hampshire bank at

Northampton, dated Nov. 23, 1810. 2's and 5's Concord bank. 5's Cheshire bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.—5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, dated May 3, 1809. N. S. Parker, Cashier, Ebenezer Francis, President. 5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, letter C, dated May 1st, 1818 and '20. 5's Suffolk bank, of Massachusetts, payable to N. B. Stone, dated May 8th, 1818. 5's Boston bank, payable to N. Bond, dated Sept. 24, 1824. 2's Bedford Commercial bank, dated Sept. 7, 1820. P. Rickleton, Cashier, Geo. Howland, President. 5's Agricultural bank at Pittsfield, letter A, payable to H. Burr, dated Jan. 1, 1819. Ez. R. Colt, Cashier; Thomas Gold, Pr. RHODE ISLAND.—3's Kent bank, letter C, dated April 1, 1819. Jenks Randall, Cashier, Caleb Fiske, President. 3's Washington bank at Westerly, dated March 7, 1822. T. Perry, Cashier, J. Thurston, Pres. 3's Washington bank, at Westerly, dated March 4, 1821. 2's Washington bank, at Westerly, dated July 1, 1821. 10's Merchants bank, at Providence, letter A, dated May 29, 1818. J. Wheelock, Cashier, Wm. Richardson, 2nd President. 5's Franklin bank, of Providence, a bank which does not exist. 5's Landholder bank, at South Kingston, Letter A, dated Nov. 19, 1810. Thos. R. Wells, Cashier, J. B. Dorsey, President. 2's Landsholders bank, at South Kingston, letter A. 1's Pawtucket bank, letter A. 3's Eagle bank, at Providence. 2's Franklin bank, Chepachet. 5's Providence bank, at Westerly. 1's Smithfield, bank of J. I. President and Cashiers names engraven. 2's Cumberland bank.

The Bill to extend the Judicial System of the United States yesterday (26th ultimo) passed its third reading in the House of Representatives, without a word of debate; and without a division being called. The question was considered to have been definitively settled on the preceding day, when a majority of two to one appeared in favour of the measure.

The bill was received in the Senate yesterday, (26th ult.) and passed through its first stages in that body. Nat. Intelligencer.

Nantucket Banks and Oil. The last Nantucket Inquirer gives a very full and satisfactory account of those circumstances which led to the partial suspension of specie payments by the Nantucket Banks. It appears that the quantity of Oil on hand, arising from the unconsumed stock of 1824, and the proceeds of the fisheries of 1825, was more than the proprietors could find a market for, either in this country or in those foreign ports which admit it. To prevent, however, the necessity of returning to forced sales, the owners of the oil had recourse to bank accommodation, until such time as the demand for their staple increased. The Nantucket banks of course afforded them this accommodation, and to render their assistance to the oil owners the more secure, they also entered into certain arrangements with the Boston banks. After some time the Boston banks became alarmed and withdrew their connection, which occasioned the temporary pressure among the banks of Nantucket. The confidence of the people of Nantucket, however, was never for a moment diminished in the solvency of their own banks, and even many individuals offered to pledge in their aid private property to the amount of more than a million of dollars. The following is extracted from the Inquirer:

Nat. Adv.

On the first of September, 1825, it was estimated that the quantity of Spermaceti oil on hand in the United States, was about 2,750,000 gallons. Between that date and the first of September, 1825, there were brought into the port of Nantucket, 55,756 barrels; and into New-Bedsford, 25,654 barrels; these two items, equal to 2,375,000 gallons, added to the quantity on hand, as above, make an aggregate of 5,200,000 gallons, 3,336,000 of which, as nearly as could be ascertained, remain unconsumed or appropriated at the latter period. Upon the Island of Nantucket alone, there were upwards of 2,000,000 gallons.

We are requested to give notice that the Rev. DAVID KILBURN, Presiding Elder of Portland District, will preach a Lecture at the Court-House in this town, on Wednesday evening next, (15th inst.) at 7 o'clock.

Died,

In this town, ANVER RAWSON, Esq. aged 61 years.—A kind husband, an indulgent father, and an obliging man.—An infant child of Mr. JAMES DANIELS.

In Starks, James Waugh, Esq. aged 75. He was one of the first settlers in that town.

On the 17th December last, ALEXANDER, Emperor of Russia. His successor is the Vice Roy of Poland, Grand Duke Constantine.

TICKETS! TICKETS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and for sale, Tickets in a great variety of numbers, in the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery, 7th Class, (which will probably draw on the 25th inst.) in WHOLEs, QUARTERS and EIGHTEENS—all from SHAW'S Office, where the PRIZES are sold.

In this Class every Ticket stands a chance to draw one, and may draw two Prizes.

TO BE DRAWN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

1 Prize of	\$100,000 is	\$100,000
1	30,000 is	30,000
1	20,000 is	20,000
1	10,000 is	10,000
1	5,000 is	5,000
15	1,000 is	15,000
10	500 is	5,000
50	100 is	5,000

and some smaller ones.

Price of Tickets—Wholes, \$12—Quarters \$3—Eighths \$1 50 cents.—For further information inquire at the Oxford Bookstore.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Paris, Feb. 7.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

IN consequence of new arrangements made by my employers, I am under the impious necessity of informing all who are indebted to the Oxford Bookstore, (except for the Observer,) that their Notes and Accounts which have now become due, must be paid by the 25th instant. All remaining unpaid after that date will be taken out of the hands of the subscriber.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

NEW TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, in Norway Village, between the Hay Scales and the Universalist Meeting-house, where he has all the accommodations which are convenient to the Traveller, and which he will afford on as low terms as any other Innholder. He solicits the public patronage; and means by assiduity and attention to deserve it.

INCREASE ROBINSON.

*6w 82

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS

in Paris, where he intends to do his work in a good and faithful manner, and handsome style, and on reasonable terms.

BENJA. F. CRAWFORD.

Paris, Feb. 9. 84

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the subscribers who have been called to witness the operation of a Machine invented by Mr. BELA CHURCHILL, of Buckfield, for the purpose of Grinding and Pressing Apples for Cider, which Mill and Press is so constructed, and that on a moderate expense, as to comprise the Grinding and Pressing in about the same space, as is required by one of the common Mills only for Grinding. The Grinders lying horizontal, each cogged and mortised to match, roll gently together; the Hopper being right over them, they receive the apples and grind them very fine; and from thence drop the pomace into a vat or rack for forming the cheese, which is done without any aid of the operator excepting covering the same; and directly under said vat or rack, is a cistern to receive the liquor as it falls before and after pressing; from thence it is drawn from said cistern by a spigot ready strained into the casks. Right against said rack and parallel with the same, are two screws, a proper distance apart, lying horizontal, butting against or rather bringing a beam against the bulk-head of the aforesaid rack or cheese. On the shaft that sustains the screw and press, is a cog-wheel that carries the grinders until the operation is completed, then a slide under the foot of said shaft is knocked out, which settles the aforesaid cog-wheel about four inches, and frees it from the grinders and brings it in contact and to match with a wheel between the screws, and without unhooking the horse, is all ready for pressing; which being completed, the same operation that presses the cheese throws the same cheese out of the press into a cart or other vehicle, to be drawn out of the way. For the above-mentioned invention, the said Inventor hath obtained a patent,—now we, the aforesaid subscribers, being satisfactorily convinced, by ocular investigation, that it is a great improvement on the method of making cider, as it greatly expedites the same and excludes the necessity for straw, or handling the pomace with the naked hands, which is so much to be dreaded, especially in cold weather; and as the labour is mainly effected by horse power, renders the whole business not only easy and expeditious, but also comfortable and pleasant.—We therefore feel it to be our duty to recommend it to public use.

N. B. The Inventor hath found out an improvement which he hath made on the model of the above for the grinders which greatly accelerates the rollers and expedites the business of the grinding, without which it is equal to other mills.

SAMUEL PARRIS,
EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
NOAH HALL,
JOSEPH TURNER,
ELIJAH JORDAN, JR.,
BENJAMIN MERRILL,
WILLIAM BARROWS,
ALDEN BUMPUS,
BENJAMIN FAUNCE,
DAVID CHESLEY.

Dated at Buckfield, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1825.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers who now own the RIGHT and PRIVILEGES of making and using the above described MILL, offer the Rights for sale, either for States, Counties, Towns or individuals, on reasonable and liberal terms.

BELA CHURCHILL, Josiah Bailey, Jabez Churchill, Jr., JOHN BESSE, Jr. Paris.

Jan. 30, 1826. 83

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by order of Court, on Saturday the fourth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of widow CLARISSA NOYES, in Norway, the Real Estate of WARD NOYES, late of Norway, Gentleman, deceased, or so much as will be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars.

DAVID NOYES, Administrator.

Dated at Norway, this 25th day of Jan. 1826.

N. B. Conditions of sale made known at the time and place of sale. *82

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same by the fifteenth of March next, or their several demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE.

Paris, Jan. 27. 83

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, that has become due, are requested to settle the same previous to the twentieth of March next, if they would save cost.

BENJAMIN TUCKER.

Norway, Jan. 24, 1826.

N. B. I have a few good HARNESSSES and SADDLES for sale cheap, for cash, Neat Stock, or Corn.

*82 B. TUCKER.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, NATHAN COLE.

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PRETTY PEGGY'S
ACCOUNT OF A NEW-YEAR'S EVE BALL.
I dressed my hair and hurried on
The prettiest pink that's under Heaven;
Called every smile, sunk every frown,
As to the door the coach was driven.
My bosom felt as light's a feather,
While up the carriage steps I bent;
And oh! the moon, and oh! the weather,
When rattling o'er the streets we went.
That I am pretty, I'll declare;
My glass is true—besides, I know it;
A hundred say that "she is fair,"
And in a dance, oh! how I go it.
I danc'd, and danc'd: I thought I'd never
Get rid of partners, beaux, and lovers;
There's not a place in town that ever
So well a pretty shape discovers.
A grocer said I was divine,
Like sugar sweet, had tea's perfume—
Inspired him like Madera wine—
And rich as Muscatel or B'oom.
A dry-goods man of many stiffs,
Made up of woolen, lace, cotton,
Assured I was as fine as biffs
That just from auction he had bought in.
These sweet cotillions! how I love
To gaily skim along their mazes;
And as you to the music move,
See some fine fellow as he gazes!
I know I had a crowd of beaux—
Once six cotillions were bespoke;
And when I came to every close,
How pestered was I with the folk.
To speak with that dull, awkward head;
To this pert, flippant answer, yes;
But what to me somebody said,
I'll bet a fan you can never guess.
Before the next New-Year's-day night,
Somebody will be married, dear;
A youth has fallen in love downright,
And one has told him ne'er to fear.
Oh! what a man is——!
He is a king I will declare—
A duke, a squire, a prince, or so—
I'll have a locket of his hair.
Farewell, a while, to all cotillions;
No longer through them shall I rove,
For rich though one in many millions,
'Tis richer far to be in love.

THE OLLIO.

FROM THE SALEM OBSERVER.

TIMOTHY DEXTER.

The subject of the present sketch, according to his account, was born in Malden, (Mass.) "I was born," says he (in his celebrated work, "A Pickle for the knowing ones," 1774, Jan. 22; on this day in the morning, a great snow storm in the signs of the seventh house; whilst Mars came forward Jupiter stood to hold the candle. I was to be a great man."

Lord Dexter, after having served an apprenticeship to a leather dresser, commenced business in Newburyport, where he married a widow who owned a house and a small piece of land—part of which, soon after the nuptials, were converted into a shop and tan-yard.

By application to his business, his property increased, and the purchase of a large tract of land near Penobscot, together with an interest which he bought in the Ohio Company's purchase afforded him so much profit, as to induce him to buy up Public Securities at forty cents on the pound, which securities soon after became worth twenty shillings on the pound.

His Lordship at one time shipped a large quantity of warming-pans to the West Indies, where they were sold at a great advance on prime cost, and used for molasses ladies. At another time, he purchased a large quantity of whale bones for ship's stays—the article rose in value upon his hands, and he sold it to great advantage.

Property now was no longer the object of his pursuit; but popularity became the god of his idolatry. He was charitable to the poor; gave large donations to religious societies and rewarded those who wrote in his praise.

His Lordship about this time acquired his peculiar taste for style and splendor; and to enhance his own importance in the world, set up an elegant equipage, and at great cost, adorned the front of his house with numerous figures of illustrious personages.

By his order, a tomb was dug under the summer-house in his garden, during his life; which he mentions in "A Pickle for the Knowing ones," in the following ludicrous style:

"Hearer will lie in box the first Lord in Americake the first Lord Dexter made by the voice of hampshire state my brave fellows affirmed it if they give me the title and so Let it gone for as much as it will fetch it wont give me Any breade but take from me the Contrary foulder I have a grande toume in my garding at one of the grasses and the tempel of Reason over the toume hand my coffin made all Ready I emy house painted with white Lead inside and outside touched with green and bras trimmings Eight handles and a good Lock I have had one mock founrel it was so solomon and there was so much Crying about 3000 spectators I say my house is Equal to any mansion house in twelve hundred miles and now for sale for seven hundred pounds weight of Dollars by me

TIMOTHY DEXTER.
Lord Dexter believed in transmigration sometimes; at others was a devil.

ERTART.—A late Chief Justice of the Superior Court, having not unfrequently made use of the words "this here" and "that there," for the simplest this and that, a wag at Dover published, during the session of the Court at that place, the following epithet:

"Here lies the body of Ichabod Hare,
Who's left 'this here' world, and gone to 'that there.'

CHEMICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Early in the 18th century, the Arbroath was Mr. Ferguson, a man noted for freedom of speech even in the place where he sometimes gave great offence, by plain and opposite illustrations. Many of these are remembered and repeated in that quarter, among which are the following:

Lecturing one Sunday upon Zacchaeus climbing the tree to see Jesus, he said, "This Zacchaeus, my friends, was a wee bodie, just such another as our *cattle* of a ganger sitting there," pointing with his finger to the quarter of the kirk where the exciseman was seated.

One Sunday forenoon, hell was the subject of his discourse, in which he indulged in much of that singularity of expression so natural on all occasions, concluding thus: "It now only remains to show the situation of hell, and this shall be clearly pointed out in our afternoon's discourse." Anxious to hear the local situation of that place of punishment particularized, he had a full attendance in the afternoon; but to the disappointment of his audience he had a new discourse, on the government of the passions; but before concluding, he addressed his congregation thus: "In the forenoon I promised to show you where hell is situate—Oh! my friends! it is much nearer than you imagine—it is at your very door, and I see some here who are on the very brink of that dreadful pit. In short, my friends, hell is in the very heart of your town—do not start; for I can prove that hell is in Homer's Wynd, (*a lane in the town*) for as I was coming to the kirk this afternoon, I heard sic a bruzie in Tam Lindey's, that I looked in at the door, when I saw Tam and his wife fighting, both with tongue and hands: he had riven the match off her head, and the napkin from her neck; she had given him a blue eye; and he was bleeding at the nose like a sheep! Now, sirs, where there is so much mischief, at a fireside, I am sure you will agree with me, that it must be hell upon earth!"

FROM THE PEKESKILL CHRONICLE.
Pompey, of New-York, gentleman, to his dear friend
Cesar, of Albany, Lobby Member.

An, ha!—How you bowel years wid sorry, an' you eye shine ober wid berry joy, when you take observation by a dis here. Dat Pomp hab agin march to do fief ob Polly-ducks; an' hab sieze he crow-quill to in-

termittent he enemy like a beef 'take widow a graby,

an' crackle his brain for de good ob he posteriors; again de subrine 'pistle ob Pomp shall immobilize all de

Newspaper; an' he fame grow up like mushrooms in a hat. Yes, Ces, wid rage an' berry dis(a)sin, hab i discharge Pomp from he low an' vulgar catlin' from de brack brush an' de crab cellar, to brack up dis a peple, an' clay a new boollis on de Legs-all-gater.

Ah! now I see you wag you shop, an' turn up you eye like boal bass in collar kitchum. Mc tink, Pomp, you mad. For wat you say dat, I ax you? For wat you tink Pomp no more gen-ess dan horse without a koller? How me heart swell up like bludder wid

mility effort to smudder he rage when he hear such word from de frien' ob he bowl; but soon shall Ces change he tune like fiddle wid new 'tring, when he hear Pomp be frien' ob all de bank widout capital so much as bras fardin'; so dey hab plenty ob fine silk paper wid a berry grand 'graby on him, an' de like ness ob Massa War-sin-ton an' Gibrail Lapieet. You know de farmer posit he cash in de bank, an' de bank gib him plenty ob brottn' paper wort notin' tall a'most, an' make he pay well for dat two. So defarmer get all he pictur, dat make him lazy; an' de bank get all de meuy, dat make him rich. When he got 'num, like a negur wid he belly full ob hoe-cake, so full he nos' split, to save hisse he go to pot, dat is, he take up all de cash an' gib great plenty ob brottn' paper and pictur, to pay he det. Now dat house-bull? dat hab a great soul? Den de farmer, ha, ha, de lazy plot-noper, los' all he money an' so 'plice to pull he heel, an' hoo up he fel' to make him up. Dat bring out he in-dus-eye an' serb all de end ob abriguitar, which you know is de flat-foot an' strong shin ob dis a great natun.

Ah, ha! Ces, you katch'd like pig in poke. What for ye no luff now, ha! you sick at 'tomack—yea hab great pain in he gizard. Well, wat' you say when Pomp go in to imposition de next Legs-ali-gator to gib a karakter to elvry bank dat come arter it, in dis a great 'tate wid two hundred thousand dollar? an' no a jenny in he pocket. When de bank break up its sellas, den de farmer break up he lau—work like herry devil—hire negur too, an' gib him plenty Jew's meat an' apple-jack. Ces you lub good sider? ah, Ah, Pomp hear you say yes, lub good sider berry well, I thank you sarr. What you tink ob dat Ces? Pomp see you eye turn up like tea carver, an' you teashine like new ibory comb.

Dis all at present, an' tell Miss Dina, Pomp come fore noon an' look at her lubby lip. POMPLY.

An Irishman coming through Hand Bridge, near Chester, and seeing a crowd of people, inquired what was the matter, and was answered "a man is going to be buried"—"Oh! (replied Pat,) and I'll stay and see that, honey—for we always carry them in our country."

An Irishman one day found a light guinea—which he was obliged to sell for eighteen shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying in the street. "No, no, (says he,) I'll have nothing to do with you; I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday."

JAW CRACKENS.—Married, in Ulterwalden, by the Rev. Dietrich Schleichtweiler, Mr. Peter Schleichtweiler to Miss Christina Schleichtweiler—Groomsmen, Mr. Charles Hoeschlejeger—Bridesmaid, Miss Dorothy Neumannizer. Philadelphia Press.

Obituary.

Another Sage of the Revolution gone!—DIED, at his residence in New Prospect, New-Jersey, on the 13th ultimo, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Jacob Bumper, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. He was one of the few remaining patriots who suffered and toiled in the service of his country, to establish its freedom and independence. At the Battles of Monmouth, Bridgewater and Brandywine, he distinguished himself with his compatriots, and was imprisoned at Jamaica and on board of the old Jersey ship.

In Harrison township, Ohio, on the 22d Nov. Mrs. Ann Bailey, supposed to be at least 115 years old. In 1774 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother, and saw Lord Lovett beheaded there. She came to the United States, the year after Bradock's defeat. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774; to avenge his death she joined the garrison. On one occasion, when the commander hourly expected an attack from the Indians and could spare no men, she volunteered to go to Lewisburg, distant 100 miles, for ammunition; she performed her task, and returned safe.

TIMOTHY DEXTER.
Lord Dexter believed in transmigration sometimes; at others was a devil.

ERTART.—A late Chief Justice of the Superior Court, having not unfrequently made use of the words "this here" and "that there," for the simplest this and that, a wag at Dover published, during the session of the Court at that place, the following epithet:

"Here lies the body of Ichabod Hare,
Who's left 'this here' world, and gone to 'that there.'

INSURANCE.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent of

NEW-ENGLAND

Fire Insurance Company;

incorporated for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage by fire, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars, is now ready to receive proposals for insurance, at a very low rate of premiums; so that people may have perfect security from that kind of loss which the greatest care and attention, cannot always prevent, and which frequently reduces, at once, affluent and independent families to poverty and distress.

Payment for all losses will be made within thirty days after the loss shall be ascertained and proved without any deduction whatever.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, Jan. 16, 1826.

A MILL PRIVILEGE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday

the 13th day of February next, at two of the clock, P. M., (if not previously sold at private sale,) the well known MILL and MILL PRIVILEGE, belonging to the subscriber, and situated in Buckfield Village, constituting one of the best Water Privileges for a Grist Mill and for other Machinery, that can be found in the County.

Terms liberal—and to be made known at the time of sale.

DOMINICUS RECORD.

¶ The Publishers of the Eastern Argus are requested to insert the above advertisement. D. R.

STRAYS!

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, two SHEEP, each marked with a crooked ear, and one of them with a slit ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away immediately.

SAMUEL KING.

Paris, Jan. 27.

HOUSE & LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Woon-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage Land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of waters with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a Tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Dic. 20.

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Oxford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprietors of the Township of Lored and Township of Sieden, in the County of Oxford; deeming a meeting of said Proprietors of the Townships aforesaid necessary, do hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting of said Proprietors, to be held at the dwelling-house of Jons Woon, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator.

2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such officers as may be needful to transact the business of said Proprietors.

3d. To accept the reports of Committees who have been heretofore appointed to lay out their lands in lots, and other purposes.

4th. To raise such sum or sums of money as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the Proprietors, and to pay off the debts incurred.

5th. To determine whether the Proprietors will sell the residue of their Lands in said Townships, and if so, to fix upon the manner of disposing of the same.

6th. To act upon all such matters and things as shall be deemed necessary to close, and finally finish the concerns of the Proprietory.

JOHN WOOD,

SAMUEL NEVERS,

BENJAMIN WEBBER,

ROBERT PAGE,

ROBERT BRADLEY.

STATE OF MAINE.

To JOHN WOOD, of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of the Townships of Lored and Sieden, in the County of Oxford, and one of the subscribers of the foregoing application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of the Township of Lored and the Township of Sieden, in the County of Oxford, to meet at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, and to act upon the several articles mentioned therein; and you are required to make due return of the warrant, and of your doings thereon to the said Proprietors, at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

STEPHEN CHASE, Justice of the Peace.

A Copy, Attest, JOHN WOOD.

Dec. 29, 1825.

THE OBSERVER

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ASA BARTON,

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.